Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE-8:15-The Second Mrs. Tanqueray ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-Herrmann.
AMERICAN THEATRE-8-The Amazons BROADWAY THEATRE—8-Aladdin Jr. CASINO—8:15-Vaudeville. POLUMBUS THEATRE—8:15-Shaun-Rhue

DALY'S THEATRE-S:30-Illustrated Lecture, EDEN MUSEE-8-Vaudeville.

EMPIRE THEATRE-8-30-The Importance of Being FINE ARTS BUILDING, 215 West 57th-et.—Day and evening—Annual Exhibition Society American Artists.

Food and Industrial Exposition. GARRICK THEATRE-8:30—Arms and the Man HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-The Butterflies HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-Pudd'n Head Wil-

HOYT'S THEATRE-S:30-The Foundling. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Heimath KOSTER & BIAL'S-8:20-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:20-Fortune. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2 8 Circus

MADISON SQUARE GARLEN CONCERT HALL-3-Re-METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE S-Rigolet NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and evening-70th Annual Exhibition.

PALMER'S-S: 15-Little Christopher. PASTOR'S-2-S-Vaudeville POLO GROUNDS-4-Baseball PROCTOR'S-10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Vaudeville. STANDARD THEATRE—8:30—Too Much Johnson STAR THEATRE—8:15—The Old Homestead.

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Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture, Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SELLEW.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1895.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Japan will share with the treaty Powers the concessions obtained by her from China; the Mikado has issued a proclamation praising the nation, the army and the navy, and urging moderation in the hour of victory, Mr. Gully was installed as Speaker of the House of Commons; ex-Speaker Peel has been made a viscount. - The two American sailors imprisoned in Cuba will be released to-day; Maceo is reported to have committed suicide.

Domestic.-The Old Guard went to Albany yes terday, and Governor Morton installed its officers, after which the annual banquet was held. are to take the stump against free silver next and prosperity and accumulation of wealth. It summer. - Three persons were severely burned and records and drawings damaged by a fire in the Patent Office in Washington. The wedding of Miss Mary Leiter to George Nathaniel Curzon, a member of the British House of Commons, took place in Washington, The Standard Oil Company reduced the price of Pennsylvania product to \$2.10 a barrel, a fall of 15 cents since Saturday. :: Wisconsin Democrats are much excitement on the Chicago Board of Trade | neglect of the currency actually in use and con. can agree with the men who want it as to the owing to the sharp rise in the price of wheat.

City and Suburban .- It is understood that Theodore Roosevelt will accept the post of Police Commissioner in this city, and that Colonel S. V. R. have next to see that there is not merely present Cruger may be one of his colleagues. = C. P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific accepted certainty of redemption in the future. Railroad, was arrested on a charge of violating | The State banks which exploded like so many the Interstate Commerce law, ____ S. E. Aymar, | ujr bubbles in 1857-59 had been rejoicing up to the defaulting bookkeeper of the National Snoe and Leather Bank, was held for examination. Another man who was shot in the battle between the Itlian factions in the Eastern District of Brooklyn died, making two victims. police found nothing which would shed light on the Thompson-st. murder mystery. - Stocks

were strong with good advances in the coalers. The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair and westerly winds. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 45 degrees; highest, 58; average, 5112.

The transfer of the nautical schoolship St. Mary's to the State has been for some time advocated by those interested in its work, and a bill making the transfer has at last been passed by the Legislature. Under the terms of this bill the Governor is to appoint the commission which will have charge of the vessel. The graduates of the school naturally take a deep interest in the makeup of the commission, and by a resolution adopted on Saturday their society has requested Governor Morton to select as one of the commissioners a man active in the management | impression upon his mind. In that letter he proper management the usefulness of the school-satisfy his constituents at all points during the ship may be largely increased, now that it is no longer exclusively a city institution.

The results of the census of the city taken under the direction of the Board of Health by members of the police force specially assigned for this duty are zealously guarded, and no hint of them will be made public officially until the total popu- his district, they have told him so in unmistaktion as shown by the Federal census of 1890 was the last moment of his term. 1,513,501, and in 1893 it was reckoned as 1,891,two years is considered, however, it is easy to will be so well advanced by to-morrow that the total can then be announced. Nobody need be surprised if it falls below 2,000,000.

That Waring incident was a subject of discussion in the Assembly last evening, when Dr. Brush, of Brooklyn, offered resolutions condemning the language used by Colonel Waring regarding veterans of the Civil War. An attempt was made to amend the resolutions by adding a request that Mayor Strong remove Colonel Waring from the Commissionership of Street Cleaning. but this was subsequently abandoned. The right

any other subject of current interest will prob- a high-minded man, and the only regret is that Davis, of Meriden, thought "it would be unwise ably not be disputed, but it would be another it is so unusual as to deserve and attract attenmatter if it should undertake to instruct Mayor tion. Ex-Judge Robertson drew the preamble "time." But ex-Congressman De Forest agreed Strong as to the details of his administration, and resolutions which the Westchester County entirely with the President, whom he considers What would be thought, for instance, of a legis- Republican Committee adopted last Friday, he "one of the most courageous Presidents the lative resolution requesting Mr. Strong to appeint a certain individual to office?

There should not be need of another fire in the Patent Office to demonstrate the unwisevening—Annual Exhibition Society American Artists.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:30—His Wife's Father.

GARDEN THEATRE—8:35—Triby.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACES—2 to 10:30 p. m.—National important records, drawings, etc., which are he has been promoting as a citizen. stored in the building. The damage caused by His course is right, and we are sorry that it is whether a State Convention should be called for small, but it might easily have been so large as than Roesch, who during the Lexow investigation. The convention would be inharmonious all means to be taken in guarding property of the difference between blackmail and fees for in the same issue of "The Register" which con great value which cannot be replaced if de-

An apparently authoritative announcement omes from Washington that the Administration is preparing to levy war all along the line against the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It is not stated that the President himself is going to take the stump on this question, but "many of the higher officials" in the departments are to be sent out as organizers and orators in different States, and the Federal office-holders generally are to be summoned to support the new crusade There seems to be some inconsistency between this policy and that which governed the first Cleveland Administration, when political activity on the part of Federal officials was not only condemned but punished. As for the President himself, we suppose he will devote his next annual message exclusively to the silver question, just as he discussed tariff reform alone in 1887, when a condition-not a theory-confronted the coun-

THE INSIDE ABOUT SOUND MONEY. Secretary Merton, Senators Harris and Blackburn and other statesmen at the moment not counted are rushing to the front to expound their position on silver. Secretary Morton made a reasonably good aim at a definition of sound money, while the Democratic leaders from Kensilver side. Senator Harris even confessing a Cleveland's letter has naturally stirred up belligerents on both sides, and to the credit of most | was the author of it. And so they imagined they of them it may be said that they manifest more were themselves. The vapor settled, not on definite ideas with fewer phrases than the Presi- Corinth, Crete or Chies, but on Connecticut, dent himself. But nobody, not even his own | Out of its environment came then the voice of Secretary of Agriculture, defines sound money | Colonel N. G. Osborn, Editor of "The New Haven after a fashion that relieves the Administration from embarrassment.

It is not enough to say that sound money is the sort of currency which has the most universal other lively demonstration, to show that the Conand the least fluctuating purchasing power in the markets of all countries. Mr. Morton presumably supposes that gold coin is that money for he further says: "Those who are for a sound "currency on a gold basis ought to have the conrage to say so." This is a really indecent slap in the face for the President, who has just written a two-column letter, and if he is in favor of "a sound currency on a gold basis" had not the courage to say so, or to let his letter go out until with extraordinary pains he had expurgated every word which could bear that construcion. But gold coin is only one of the several kinds of currency which must circulate side by side, in any land having sound money, and Secretary Morton makes a fatal mistake in not defining what should be the conditions or guarantees of the representative currency, which in every and outspoken for sound money he does not decommercial country is actually used more than the coin itself.

The fact is that the conditions, the terms of issue, the restriction or redundancy, and the guarantees for redemption of this representative currency do in point of fact absolutely determine country, because they determine whether gold. The most enthusiastic of them is from Mr. Cary, the soundness of the money really in use in a shall be attracted or driven abroad, whether the exchanges with other countries shall be such as whether industrial conditions shall be so just as "It behooves the Democrats of Connecticut to to insure or so false as to prevent financial health awake to action," and asks. "Is it not time for statesmen try to act on monetary questions as And it takes a member of the State Committee if they were apart from industrial questions; and next is the folly of ignoring the conditions govattention solely on the character of the money party or the committee, say but "sound money," erning the representative currency, and fixing of ultimate redemption.

something better than this careless and sloppy is whether the men who furnish the sound money trolling. Starting with the idea that all the deemable in gold or its equivalent in value, we who is generally understood to have carried Con redemption and a promise, but a guarantee and a certain date in the regular redemption of their notes. The explosion came because the conditions of note issuing had been such as made it practically impossible that redemption should continue. Until Secretary Morton grasps the problem of representative currency, and that with more courage and candor than the President's empty phrases have exhibited, he has yet to define sound money. And behind that rests the whole question whether he is right in the opinion that, as gold only is the most sure and steady medium of purchasing power in the Western world at this time, it is not possible for international use to provide a better, larger and more steady medium by restoration of silver to a more general monetary use.

LAWYER AND CITIZEN.

The letter from Senator Robertson which we Yet Cary means well, no doubt. printed on Sunday morning contained evidence that the action of the Westchester County Republican Committee had produced a profound of one of our steamship lines, and to name as a | formally pledged himself to vote for the Judicial second commissioner some member of the Grad- Sales bill and the Police Magistrates bill, unuates' Society. This is a reasonable request. By amended, and disclosed a becoming anxiety to rest of the session. In the incisive resolutions of the committee, expressing the convictions and wishes of Westchester Republicans, Senator Robertson was not named, but it is as clear to him as it is to everybody else that the condemnation and the warning were expressly intended for his benefit. His course has displeased the people of lation can be stated with accuracy. The popula- able terms, and they will watch him closely to

We also derive from Senator Robertson's letter 306. Many people think that it has increased to the impression that he is firmly resolved to unthe 2,000,000 point, if not beyond it. When dertake the painful task of vindicating his honor the failing off in immigration during the last by bringing a libel suit against "The New-York Press," which has practically accused him of corbelieve that the popular estimate is too large, ruption. It is an important matter that this of New London, "would not advocate incor-Probably the work of footing up the returns grave charge should be thoroughly tried, and that the whole truth, whatever it may be, should be revealed. But while the Senator's desire to secure the services of ex-Judge Robertson for this party "should commit itself in convention or purpose is quite natural, we heartily commend the latter's refusal to take the case. In his communication to The Tribune announcing his purpose to return the retainer which he had not received when he wrote, ex-Judge Robertson said: "It would be manifestly improper for me under the circumstances to bring the desired action. I deem the reform measures now pending at Albany of so much importance that I would do nothing that by any possibility might militate

enforced the sentiments which they express in a American people ever had." Considering that vigorous speech, he had previously urged Senator | the changes in the Federal offices in his district Robertson to do his duty, and no doubt he means have been already made, we call this doing the to continue the good work in which he has been | handsome thing. conspicuously engaged. It seems to him, there-

singular. Many lawyers of far higher repute | that purpose. It seems to us a dangerous experi to constitute a disaster. Greater care ought by tion was put to considerable trouble to explain | But if the convention should be called, an article professional services, not infrequently appear to | tains this collocation of views suggests a ground have a much keener sense of their privileges as of compromise. Speaking of the meat question members of the bar than of their obligations as | the editor suggests that the only way to escape members of society. We believe that we could the clutches of the speculators who have cor pick out of a legal directory, or the records of | nered meat is for the masses to eat vegetables actual proceedings in court, the names of numerous lawyers in good and regular standing who, onion. He is absolutely right. No speculator if they had found themselves in ex-Judge Robertson's position, would have failed to perceive the propriety of returning Senator Robertson's retainer. It is probable that the Senator will be able to employ a Republican and a Reformer, if he wishes to do so; but we hope that upon further reflection, and especially in view of his own new zeal for reform, he will prefer to select an attorney whose appearance in the projected libel sult would tend rather to expedite than hinder the progress of necessary legislation.

"TIME TO MROUSE."

The "vapor of prophecy" which always ascends when the High Priest of Apollo sends out a double-ender from Delphi was not wanting when the High Priest of Democracy lately emitted the oracle concerning sound money. Scholars saw the graceful curl of it and prostrated themselves. Statesmen bathed themselves in it, and said that for coolness and comfort and a certain milky mistiness which seemed transparent and was yet opaque, in which men of all climes and colors tucky and Tennessee fell into line on the free and previous conditions of servitude could wrap themselves and be as unashamed as one of Mr strong proclivity toward Populist theories. Mr. Aronson's living statues clad in bronze powder

it was altogether out of sight. So, they said, Register," calling for a mass meeting, or a series of mass meetings, or a meeting of the Monticella Club, or raising the flag on the Green, or some necticut Democracy is equal to the emergency and will stand by the President in what the Conneetlent Democracy has reason to believe that the President honestly supposes that he thinks about sound money. There are times when Colonel Osbern is quite "stuck" on the President This is one of them. He believes that the Presi dent has struck the keynote. He is confident that the Democracy of the State, with the exception of a comparatively small fraction of the party, who are supposed to reside in Bridgeport sull have up to date escaped arrest, are in favor of sound money. And he is not certain but that these Democrats, who naturally oppose sound money because they are making the other kind, will be won over to the President's views so soon as they discover that while he is earnest clare any kind of money unsound. Which is both Democratic and Delphic. After issuing his call the Colonel began to col-

lect the responses and print them. They are as varied and striking as the colors and combinations in a peacock's tail and no less beautiful. State Committee. The call tapped Cary's fin ency. He bubbles. Among other things he says, There's nothing like sound money to make Conrise up to it. No matter how comatose the and they at once begin to "behoove" and cry aloud "It is time to arouse!" The only question Elias Cornelius Benedict, of Fairfield County. necticut in 1892 upon an issue of sound money; If Mr. Cary should propound to him in his most emotional manner his conundrum, "Is it not time to arouse?" he might not consult his watch-he does not "arouse" by the watch-but he would be quite liable to refer to the calendar, and, observing that there is no election of Governor unfil November, 1866, answer with deliberation; "No; not by several months." Other prominent Democrats holding the same relation to the issue of sound money, if approached by Mr. Cary with the proposition that "it behooved them to awake to action," would no doubt answer that they were not in the habit of being "behooved to awake to action" in the early spring of an off year. As a rule, the Democrats who not only believe in the issue of sound money, but make it, do not "arouse" or "awake to action" until a few weeks before the nominating convention. That is quite early enough for them. And we suspect that they would frown upon Mr. Cary's effort to "arouse" and "awake to action" at this time the voting masses, whose relation to the issue of

sound money is objective rather than subjective The responses of other Connecticut Democrats of eminence and distinction are interesting rather on account of the variegated character of the opinions expressed than for their bearing on the arousing and awaking to action. Ex-Governor Waller, for instance, is not in favor of the awaking and arousing because, he says, "the money Issue is very likely to create a split in the party." And "what is the use," he says, "of hastening the split?" Mr. McPhelemy, another member of a shaking up." Therein McPhelemy's head is level. Ex-Mayor Sargeant, of New-Haven, sald the President had "struck the keynote," and "the "porating in the next National platform a plank "fully in accordance with the views expressed "in the President's letter," and did not think the fort was in progress to make Prohibition a burning question, that he was a Temperance man and had been for three weeks, but did not think platform. Mr. Beckwith, of the same town, who was lately a Democratic candidate for Congress, thought as the party was divided it would be

unwise "to antagonize the whole West on silver."

Notwithstanding these conflicting views, the fore, that he cannot homorably run the slightest | chairman of the State Committee has decided to risk of hindering as a lawyer the reforms which | call the committee together to take action upon the question whether it is "time to arouse," and which cannot be cornered, and especially the would ever corner onions or the man or woman who has been eating them. Let the convention drop the question of sound money and take high ground in favor of the universal use of onions a vegetable which cannot be cornered.

HYGIENIC INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

For ten years there has been on the statute book in this State a law requiring that all public school children shall be systematically instructed in physiology and hygiene, with special refer cence to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimu-"lants and narcotics upon the human system." The law was passed in obedience to a strong general sentiment, and there is reason to suppose that the advantage of such knowledge as it was meant to secure to the young is more and more clearly recognized by a constantly increasing majority of citizens. Similar laws exist in near ly all the States, and where they are most thor oughly enforced their utility is most fully acknowledged. In New-York the purpose of the enactment is to a great extent defeated, owing to the want of a penalty for its avoidance. To rectify this defect and to extend as well as raise he standard of hygienic instruction in the schools, a bill was framed perfecting the existing law in some particulars and adding to it the provision that no share of the school fund shall be paid to any school until the responsible authorities have made and placed in the proper hands an affidavit certifying that the law has been faithfully obeyed.

This bill has passed the Assembly by a handsome majority, and will soon come up for pass age in the Senate upon a favorable report from the Committee on Literature. We do not know that there is any serious opposition, and there certainly ought not to be. The law as it stands is one of those enactments which do comparatively little good, and tend to do harm because their inefficient enforcement subjects them to a measure of contempt. It needs to be amended in such a manner as to make its operation universal and certain. The instruction for which it provides is not of questionable utility. Knowledge of such facts as it is designed to disseminate and to impress upon the minds of the young can by no possibility do any human being harm and must inevitably be of permanent use to

A WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE VICTORY

The advocates of woman's suffrage have gained heir first signal victory in this State. It is one in which they and the more broad-minded of helr opponents may both rejoice. One does not ed to be a believer in the wisdom of giving the ballot to women in order to sympathize with the desire of those who hold that doctrine for a chance to have the question brought for decision before the people of New York. The position of women in the State is one of the most important problems which modern republican government has to solve. It is not a subject that can be ig nored either by men or women. It is one to b discussed frankly and fairly, with the concession that there is much to be said on both sides, both from the points of view of principle and expedito catch on promptly when there's an issue of

For many years the propaganda of woman's suffrage has been carried on in New-York. It was in this State in 1872 that Miss Susan B. Anthony cast the vote which resulted in her famous trial in the United States Circuit Court at Canandaigua. The agitation was carried on with intermittent zeal, until last year the ap- ates engaging in a campaign to educate the Southproaching a-sembly of the Constitutional Convention aroused the believers in the movement to renewed activity. The sharp contest that followed showed that the women were no more of one opinion as to the justice and wisdom of removing the sex barrier in politics than were the the windmill. men. The suffrage cause was defeated in the Constitutional Convention, but the defeat was one for which the most thoughtful and conscientions of the defeated must now be glad. The organization for last summer's work in Albany and the discussions aroused made the present victory possible. Had the question been put to the vote of the people last fall, either separately or as an integral part of the new Constitution, the particular issue would have been complicated with but it would certainly strengthen the courage of many others. It might have been carried or defeated, but neither partisans would have been satisfied that the result embodied the deliberate judgment of the people of New York. Now the citizens may have an opportunity to give undivided attention to the arguments of both sides as likely to rumble under the foundations of and reach a conclusion which, if favorable to the suffragists, will be final; which, if against them, will set the discussion at rest for some years to

The victory, it is true, is only a preliminary one, which must be followed by another of similar character before a popular vote can be reached. But it is a distinct advance on anything obtained by the suffragists in this State. Many times one or the other of the houses of the Legislature has dallied with the subject, but nothing serious has been accomplished until now. Never before have both houses taken definite a constitutional amendment has been made. The second must come next year, when both houses the State Committee, wants a convention because of a new Legislature will have to pass the same the party is "in a depressed state" and "needs | resolution before it can be submitted to the people. The organization which has brought about the concurrence of the two houses this time is he was hourse and "would not talk at a dollar doubtless prepared for the second effort, a word." That interview stopped there, and no would perhaps be wisevfor their opponents not to effort was made to draw him out by the offer of antagonize them in it. The anti-suffragists a dollar and a quarter. Ex-Judge Callahan said should, however, prepare to present their case strongly in the public discussion which would Democratic party should gird up its loins and follow the adoption of the second resolution. "brace itself," but whether it should begin to Perhaps the time has arrived for a battle royal gird and brace right off or at a later day the on woman's suffrage. If so, it is best that no pr as would defeat of the amendment in the next Legislature. If the two Legislatures in succession can be got to take favorable action, then the simple, primary question may be brought before the people for judgment. Preliminary to otherwise to the policy." Which reminds us of a that submission it would be well to have a vote New-London editor who once said, when an ef- of the women of the State. It is often said that women will have the ballot when they really want it. However that may be, they certainly should not have its burdens thrust upon them unit necessary to refer to the subject in the party | willingly. Legislative action for a vote on the amendment by all women who would be entitled to the ballot if it were incorporated in the Constitution would clear up all doubts on this point

votes alone, must settle what changes, if any, this season. A complete boycott of them is are to be made in the political status of women.

"Fitz Lee," the joy of the F. F. V.'s, the idol of "The Best Families," the noblest Cuckoo of them all-"Fitz Lee" has been rewarded with an office. His fat friend has just appointed him Collector of Internal Revenue for one of the Virginia districts, and all the Southern air blossoms into melody, and every echo rings with bliss. The Blue Ridge palpitates, the Rappahannock and the Shenandoah run deep with glory. All the "Carriage Company" of the Old Dominion take fresh heart, and every invading doughface shivers with discomfiture. "Fitz"-our only "Fitz"—has an office at last, and Colonel Cyarter. of Cyartersville, expectorates upon the landscape with chivalric fluency. But viewed from a cold, mean, ignoble Northern point of view, this otherwise "haleyon and vociferous" occasion seems to have its drawbacks. Young as we are, we can remember when "Our Fitz" was bigger than the whole Bureau of Internal Revenue. We recall a time-the 4th of March, 1885, for instancewhen a certain procession moved majestically down Pennsylvania-ave., escorting to the Capitol for the purposes of inauguration the first Democratic President since 1861. Four weary horses toiled to drag "a good man, weighing 256 pounds," to the historic structure upon the hill, and Democratic thousands all along the line thickened the air with acclamation. But the figure in that procession which aroused the chief enthusiasm was the figure of a portly cavaller the figure of "Fitz Lee"—who rode midway in the Democratic Plaisance, and who bowed from right to left, the hero of the ceremony. We remember, later, when all Virginia quoted "Fitz" as the genius of the renaissance, when great things were predicted for the descendant of the Hotspurs, when nobody south of the Potomac expected of him anything less than a Democratic rejucarnation and a Presidency. Then came a compromise on the Virginia Governorship, and that was realized. Then a dream of the Senate, which, like Mr. Rudyard Kipling's light, appeared to fail. But all this time "Our Fitz" remained the fetich of the Virginia faithful-a figure of great size, a thing of splendor and of destiny. Fame had marked him for its own. All the hopes of a down-trodden but high-spirited people focussed about him.

Last year it was, we think, that before a huge F. F. V. Convention assembled in a Richmond tobacco warehouse-simple, unpretending, but saturated with superiority-"Our Fitz" appeared, beaming, speaking by authority and dripping with the unction of Democracy, and called the attention of the assembled chivalry to the fact that a son-a second Grover-had been born to the House of Cleveland. He was a few months ahead of time and a trifle off on gender, but he made the proclamation just the same, and the sainted rafters of the warehouse palphated with Virginia Joy. He stood there, squat, florid and complacent, the herald of glad Democratic tidings, the trumpeter of the Cleveland advent, and in all the land there was no one so henored and so joyous. At that moment he might reasonably have asked an ambassadorship or an alternate place in the Cabinet. He seemed to have reached the pinnacle of greatness.

And now we see "Our Fitz" a mere Collector of Internal Revenue, a wrestler with pality details-less than a Congressman, smaller than a local Boss, scarcely larger in local importance and sordid emolument than a Coroner or a County Clerk. The big things have passed him by Fat salaries and swings of party influence have left him standing there with open hand and itching paim. We see him, portly, historical and vast, declining on a lower scale, vanishing into the poor obscurity of a revenue office and a mean but decent oblivion. Did his fat friend resent that faulty prophecy? Has Virginia "gone back" on a favorite son who could not materialize her rapture? Is this the irony of fate? Never mind! "Our Fitz" has abdicated his traditions and his promise. He has vanished from the chessboard of National politics. Never more will be be known as the herald of the Cleveland dynasty. He has passed, and he will die a dog-catcher or a village squire. He cannot even hope after this to be appointed Garrison of Fort Thurber

the Court of General Sessions is a gratifying event. Justice may now readjust the bandage to her eyes, brush the dust off her scales and resume business at the old stand.

The spectacle of Mr. Cleveland and his associern Democracy out of its free silver ignorance is an evidence that the circus season is wide open. Nothing more picturesque in its way has been seen since Colonel Don Quixote committed his unprovoked but ineffective assault and battery upon

The Mediterranean lands possess no monopoly

of earthquakes, for one has just agitated the

town and vicinity of Moodus, Mass, as if na-

ture were endeavoring to shake oif a geo-

graphical name which it found oppressive.

The old Puritan dwellers there would have an

tagonized the incident with prayer and it is not certain that the present ones can do better. It might not wholly abate the seismic phenomena, the Moodusese against them, which is really the only thing in such cases which it is possible to do. The occurrence is a new reminder that there is no part of the world's surface exempt from the liability to such visitation and that it is just New-York, for example, as under the farmsteads and wooded uplands of a rustic New-England town. After such an occurrence, which may happen any time, it is possible that twenty-story municipal buildings might not retain the esteem in which they now seem to be held by owners and architects. If the experience which Charleston had a few years ago were repeated in New-York it might call a halt in the erection of the towering skyscrapers which are going up on every hand, each trying to climb a little higher than any of its predecessors. There is reason in everything, even in the roasting of eggs, or the altitude of city buildings, but it favorable action. The first actual step toward may take an earthquake to illustrate and enforce the latter.

The gloom of the present situation in Albany is somewhat brightened by the fact that the Legislature will not be there many weeks longer.

are beginning to speak of him as a possible Democratic candidate for the Presidency, likely to find favor because of his financial views. What a campaign of fun and curious complication we should have if by any chance it should be Morton | felt that they were scoring a point, when a loud against Morton!

Spring has not yet arrived, but the open car Judge neglected to say. Customs Collector Hale. | liminary skirmish drive one party from the field | has already made its appearance. In fact, a few specimens were to be seen two or three weeks ago, but so poorly were they patronized that they were quickly sent back to winter quarters. By this time, however, people can be found willing to endanger their health, if not their lives, by riding in these vehicles, and so they are put in use on even such a raw, damp day as vesterday. No ordinance or regulation of the Board of Health seems sufficient to keep open cars off the streets early in the spring and late in the autumn. Whenever the almanac indicates that the weather ought to be suitable for this style of vehicle, out it comes, without regard for colds, pneumonia and kindred ills. When will the streetcar companies learn to exercise wisand give a basis for a more intelligent judgment dom in this matter? At all events, sensible peothe Assembly to express its opinion on this or "against their passage." That is the attitude of Which is also a conservative view. Ex-Judge by the male citizens, whose votes, and whose pie can and do give open cars the wide berth at

assuredly justifiable.

The army worm and Senatorial boom for THE GRADUAL DIMINISHING OF FITZ. Breckinridge are causing considerable alarm in some portions of Kentucky. Efforts to destroy both pests are already under way.

> It looks as though Ambassador Eustis would have to be disciplined for his vigorous and patriotie utterances at the recent American dinner in London. The speciacle of an American diplomat daring to speak out for the dignity, rights and interests of his native land, as Mr. Eustis did, must have given a painful shock to Mr. Gresham's nervous system.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Lindon W. Bates, of Chicago, who has become known as the author of several stories, is a native of Illinois, and was educated at Lake Forest University, where she was a classmate of Mrs. Reginald de Koven. She is a woman of great beauty and many accomplishments.

Herr Siemenroth, well-known in newspaper and literary circles of Berlin, has been appointed Editor-in-chief of the "Reichs-Anzeiger," the official

Mrs. Bellamy Storer, the wife of Congressman Storer, of Cincinnati, is said to have the most complete private pottery possessed by any woman. Washington, was remodelled, Mrs. Storer had the two upper stories of a wing turned into a studio and pottery, where she spends all her leisure time She was the originator of the Rockford Works in Cincinnati, and the pottery studio in Washington contains everything from the clay mixtures for those works, which stand about in great jars, to the finest tools for the business. Mrs. Storer casts her own pieces, fires them in a beautiful kiln, decorates the clay in original designs, glazes and fires to a finish.

Admiral Sir William Fanshawe Martin, Bart., G. C. B., who recently died in his ninety-fourth year, was the senior officer in the English Navy, which he entered in 1813.

Miss Sara McLean Hardy, Fellow in Political Economy in the University of Chicago, has been appointed instructor in that subject in Wellesley College during the absence of Professor Catharine Comans in Europe.

Dr. James Martineau, who was ninety years of age on Sunday, is still in full command of all his faculties, and his review of Mr. Balfour's "Foundations of Bellef," in the April "Nineteenth Century," exhibits much of his old time ability.

The Rev. Ernest M. Stires, who succeeds the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke as rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Chicago, is a brilliant and hand-some young man. He was born in Norfolk, Va., May 20, 1866. He attended the grammar schools his home and afterward the Episcopal high school of Virginia, where he was graduated as valedictorian of his class and with the highest received his degree in 1888. He prepared for the ministry at the Episcopal Theological Seminary of Virginia, where he completed the three-year Virginia, where he completed the three-year course in two years and was ordained deacon in June, 1891. He was immediately placed in charge of his own parien at West Point, Va., and after a year's deaconate was ordained priest, his first rectorable being that of the Charch of the Good Shepherd, Augusta, Ga. After remaining there a year he was called to a wider field of usefulness Sarah Hardwick at her Southern hom

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Some one is trying to invent a phonographic desk which will record the speeches of legislators.

Where the Fatigue Was.—"It must make those poor horses dreadfully tired to go running around the racetrack," said the sympathetic woman.

No, replied the guileless man who bets; "the horses are all right. It's the man who went over there with a sure tip who is made tired,"—(Washington Star.

By forcing enormous advances in the price of meat the avaricious beef monopoly may yet suc-ceed in making hash a household word. Even the lowly and unpretentious beef stew is rising to a new dignity in domestic economy.

The Dutch are not fond of lazy people, and they have a very good way of curing persons who can but won't work. If a pauper who is able to work refuses to do so they put him in a clstern, to which a pump is attached, and turn on a stream of water. This stream flows into the cistern just slow enough to enable the lazy person by lively pumping to keep the water from getting up over his head.—(Harper's Young People.

. Waggs-I see old Holdfast has got the shingles. Gaggs-Yes, and mark my words, he'll soon have the whole house.

Above the headboard of Pat's bed was affixed on the wall a nondescript arrangement which quite resembled a small inverted saucepan, with hammer and spring attachment, from which a piece of twine dangled to within convenient distance of the holster. "What sort of an arrangement is that, Pat?" I

"Sure, an it's an alarum clock," he answered.
"Does it work mechanically."
"The coarse it do, sor. It's devil a bit ov a t'ing O have ter do at all but pull the sthring an' it wakeme up in a juffy."—(Richmond Dispatch.

That lions prefer tights to skirts is apparent from the tenor of an interesting interview with Carl Hagenbeck in "The London Daily Graphic." Per forty-three years he has only had one accident in his business. It was caused by one of his female performers entering the lion's den with a new dress on. The lion had always seen her with tights, and ot understanding what the dress was, bit it to satisfy his curiosity. Unfortunately, he included in the mouthful a portion of the wearer, inflicting severe injuries upon his fair trainer.

"You oppose every movement of woman in politics," said the fair lobby ist, "and you speak sneeringly of the new woman. Are you a missistinst?" "M-no," replied the representative from Exypt scratching his chin, "I'm a bimetallist."—(Chicago

One of our London contemporaries gravely announces in the shape of a telegraphic dispatch that an American cruiser has been ordered to Bayreuth (sic), in connection with the Armenian troubles. It may be hoped that if the United States man-of-war In question ever succeeds in complying with this order and in sailing over hill and dale more than 1,000 miles inland to "Bayreuth," the widow of the famous composer, Richard Wagner, will endeavor to retain our frontlad for use in the production of her husband's opera, "The Flying Dutch

Succinct.—"Now," said Li Hung Chang, "let us definitely understand the terms of the treaty,"
"Certainly," replied the Mikado; "that's very simple. The terms of the treaty are cash."—(Washing-

At a luncheon given by the leading woman's

club of Philadelphia, the toast to "The New Woman" was introduced by the following strictly true anecdote: Several women were nominated this year for places on the School Board, and the of the city made strenuous efforts to secure their election. In one district lived a voter named Mulligan, who was said to have some small influence in his political circle, and who had de-clared himself opposed to "letting women in." So two of the volunteer workers went to his house to see if they could persuade him to another way of thinking. They rang the bell, and the dewas opened by a ponderous, red-faced woman, who proved to be Mrs. Mulligan, and the following con versation took place: "Is Mr. Mulligan in?" "Phat do yez want wid him?" "We would like to speak to him on business." "Can't yez shpake it to me?" "We would rather see him, if we may." Whereupon, after deliberately eyeing them from head to foot, she called: "Mulligan, come in here! There's two women wants to see ye." Mulligan appeared, and the visitors introduced their subject by a judicious allusion to his wide influence and their desire to secure the support of all intelligent voters, and after expatiating on the special qualifications of the women who were candidates in his district voice interrupted: "Mulligan! Ye can go back!" When he promptly vanished, his wife turned to the astonished women, and, planting herself squarely before them, with hands resting on her hips, sald: "Now, then, if ye've anything more to say to Mulligan, say it to me!" Their candidate

was not elected.

A story is told of a Cincinnati wholesale grocery porter who got fooled on an order in the daybook of the entry clerk. Some one wanted two dozen gobiets. His order was for provisions, groceries, crockery and glassware. The entry clerk when he came to the goblets, wrote it up "I doz. gobs." The porter fills a dual capacity in the store, also acting as purchasing agent. He glanced over the morning sorders and started out on his buying expedition. He was gone so long that everybody about the store was wondering as to his whereabouts. He finally turned up, bringing with him two dozen live turkeys. Going up to the entry clerk, Henry-for that is the porter's name-said: "There, just look at dem. Dere fine ones, ain't it?"

"What in the dickens are you doing with all those turks?" the entry clerk asked in amazement.

"Vy, dose are the best I could find on dat order."

"What order?"

"Vy, dis von dat calls for two dozen gobblers."—(Troy Times.

was not elected.